AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1216 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1934 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 24, NO. 31

He is not to be called a true lover of wisdom who loves it for the sake of gain.—Dante.

(This article is released for publication in all Labor Day editions of the Labor Press)

First Labor Day Celebration Was Held 52 Years Ago by New York City Central Labor Union

On the First Monday in September, 1882, Thousands of Trade Unionists, Headed by Grand Marshal McCabe, Enlivened by Many Bands and Keyed Up to the Spirit of the Slogan "All Men Were Created Alike and Equal," Marched in Solid Phalanxes Through the Streets of the Nation's Metropolis, Lined With Cheering Citizens, to Union Square.

Labor Leaders Who Reviewed the Parade Included P. J. McGuire, Founder of the Carpenters Brotherhood and Originator of Labor Day; John Flannery of the National Miners' Union; Gilbert Rockwood, Assistant Secretary of the Knights of Labor; Mayor T. V. Powderly of Scranton; John Swinton, Labor Journalist, and Louis Post, Single Tax Advocate.

Banners Demanded "Eight Hours for Work, Eight Hours for Rest, Eight Hours for Recreation"; Abolition of Prison Labor, Rent Boycott, Labor Political Action, and Tenement House Reform—Money Monopoly and Private Ownership of Land Condemned—Celebration Ended with Picnic in Elm Park.

Editor's Note.—In the Spring of 1882, P. J. McGuire, founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, suggested to the Central Labor Union of New York City the idea of setting aside one day in the year as a Labor Holiday. The Central Labor Union agreed with the plan and organized a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882. This was the first Labor Day Celebration in the United States.

The New York Herald for September 6, 1882, gave an extended account of the celebration, including a description of the colorful parade and a list of labor leaders, most of whom have since then passed to their eternal reward, who reviewed the parade in Union Square. The Herald's story follows.

LABOR'S DRESS PARADE — TEN THOUSAND MEN MARCHING IN LINE — PLAIN HINTS TO DEMAGOGUES — BANNERS, MOTTOES, SPEECHES AND OPEN AIR JOLLITY.

Nature did her best yesterday to please the Central Labor Union, whose members paraded to convince the political world of their strength. A fair sky, a gentle breeze and not too warm a sun greeted the men who reported to their different headquarters at eight o'clock in the morning.

As usual on occasions of this kind, the promised spectacle far eclipsed the actual one, and yet there were men enough in the parade to surprise some of the onlookers. Of the fifty thousand promised there were perhaps ten thousand in line at a liberal estimate. The ten thousand, however, made a fine appearance and were applauded loudly by the spectators who thronged the sidewalks all along the route.

Grand Marshal McCabe may take some credit to himself for the manner in which the parade was conducted. The participants were early on hand and they marched like soldiers when the order came to move. The first division, under Roger Burke as marshal, composed of workingmen south of Canal Street and from the suburbs, formed on Mall Street, right resting on Broadway.

This was to lead the way and would have started at the agreed time of ten o'clock but for the tardy arrival of the Newark jewellers, who finally came up from the ferry nearly five hundred strong and were assigned to the right of the line. As it was the march up Broadway began at about half-past ten.

At Fourth Street the second division fell in. It had marshalled its forces, consisting of workingmen of the east side above Canal Street, under the direction of Joseph A. Lies, at Cooper Institute. The workingmen of the west side above Canal Street constituted the third and last division and formed at Washington Square under Marshal M. McGrath. They fell in behind the second division when the column reached Lafayette Place.

At the Reviewing Stand

The line of march was from Broadway to Fourth Avenue at Union Square, on to Seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Forty-second Street, where the men were dismissed. The Park Department Building on the north side of Union Square was used for the reviewing stand. Half a hundred policemen under command of Captain Williams cleared the broad pavement in front of the stand. Of a hundred persons who had been invited to review the procession at this point about fifty responded.

The delegates to the convention of the Knights of Labor being held in the city were well represented. A Sister of Charity who took a seat upon the stand early attracted some curiosity until it was discovered that she was there for the purpose of taking up a collection among the Park Department employes whose pay day it was.

Among those on the reviewing stand were: August Ernst, John Swinton, Robert Blissert, P. J. McGuire, Louis Post, William Hanson, all of New York; Mayor T. V. Powderly, of Scranton, Pa.; Gilbert Rockwood, of Pittsburg, Pa., Assistant Grand Secretary of the Knights of Labor; T. J. McBride, of Pittsburg; Miles McPaddin, of Pittsburg; John Elliot, of Baltimore; J. A. Maderia, of St. Louis; John Flannery, of the Miners' National Union; Alexander C. Rankin, of Pittsburg; J. L. Wright, of Pennsylvania; C. T. Moore, of Newcastle, Pa.; Andrew Burtt, of Pittsburg; John F. Daly and Charles Ward, of Providence, R. I.; Charles A. Litchinson, of Marblehead, Mass., and Henry Appleton, of Providence.

Music and Marching

The ample sidewalks of Union Square were crowded with people when, at about eleven o'clock, the head of the column emerged from Broadway. Two minutes later the air was resonant with cheers and the music of many bands. A small squad of mounted police, commanded by Roundsman Gannon, rode at the head of the column.

Then followed Grand Marshal McCabe on horseback, Marshal Burke on foot and a small detachment of Bricklayers' Union No. 4, wearing white aprons and carrying no clubs, although they had been chosen by the Central Labor Union to act as special police. They may have had bricks in their pockets. Anyhow he would have been a bold man who undertook to disturb their peace.

As the first band passed the stand playing "Killarney" with all its might it reminded one of the 17th of March. The Jewellers' Union, of Newark, came upon the heels of the musicians, and their appearance fully justified their right to the place of honor in the procession. Their name was legion, and for the most part they were young and well dressed, wearing dark clothes, Derby hats and badges on their lapels. They began that interchange of salutes with those on the stand which was to continue for three-quarters of an hour.

The commanders of the different organizations lifted their hats to the reviewers, and generally the rank and file gave a little cheer in addition. The Newark jewellers passed four abreast, and were followed by the New York jewellers. The first banner of the great number carried in the parade to catch the eyes of those on the stand was inscribed:

Who Stole the Tenement House Reform Bill?

The next banner demanded the abolition of the contract prison labor system, and there were several of the same kind in the procession. It was carried by the manufacturing shoemakers, who marched about 400 strong and flung several large-sized American flags to the breeze.

The New York Friendly Society of Operative Masons was preceded by a huge banner, and one of its members held high a sentiment which many of the spectators applauded:

Indications Are That November 7th Will Be A Cold Day For Politicians

The Cloth Cutters' Association "downed with" the convict labor system on one of their banners, declared that labor pays all taxes on a second, and on a third urged that the stores should be closed at six o'clock. The Advance Labor Club, which followed, was weak in numbers, but strong in its sentiments. One of its banners declared there must be no money monopoly and another read:

Pay No Rent

This startling motto excited the risibles of many spectators and the alarm, perhaps, of some of the onlooking landlords. Mr. P. J. McGuire, who belongs to the Advance Labor Club, allayed the apprehensions of his companions on the reviewing stand by assuring them that the motto was not intended for immediate application.

The Second Division

After the Hat Makers' Protective Union hd passed, the second division, commanded by Marshal Lies and headed by some of the special police from Bricklayers' Union No. 4, came up.

If allusion has been spared to the bands of music it must not be imagined that there were none. From first to last the parade was amply provided with them, and every player in every band was an independent labor party by himself. "Marching On to Victory" was inscribed upon a huge banner at the head of the second division, and behind it came the Upholsterers' Union of New York and vicinity and the German Painters' Union. The latter paraphrased our forefathers' declaration on one of its banners which declared that "all men were created alike and equal."

The Journeymen Printers' Union came next, with the motto that no man could make land and, therefore, no man should own it.

The Third Division

The bricklayers led off the third division, which was commanded by Marshal McGrath. There surely could not have been many bricks laid in the city yesterday judging from the number of layers in the parade. Possibly the nature of the printed order calling them out had something to do with their heavy representation. It read: "All members not reporting on Tuesday at eight A. M. will be fined $4." In their ranks were two wagons each containing arches of brick. One of their banners read:

Eight Hours for Work
Eight Hours for Rest
Eight Hours for Recreation

It was altogether one of the most orderly of parades. The reporter saw only one of the paraders under the evil influence, and he was trying to get on the reviewing stand for the purpose of making a speech. Of course so large a turnout necessitated the closing of some business establishments, but the Central Labor Union had advised all whose employers desired them to work to do so.

At Elm Park

When the paraders had scattered through the picnic grounds, when the throng that had come to attend the festival had reached them, and when the ceremonies of the day were fairly inaugurated Elm Park presented a rare spectacle. The whole area was thickly crowded, there was not a bit of room to spare on the dancing platform and out of doors people sat in masses and stood in compact multitudes.

It had been arranged that each union would have a certain portion of the grounds marked out for itself, and this facilitated a greater fraternizing than otherwise could have been observed. At it was, fellow workers and their families sat together, joked together and caroused together. Good feeling everywhere prevailed, and although the ordinary picnic fluids in time made speech loud and gesticulation violent there were few breaches of good order.

Mr. Franklin, who served as captain of the Police Committee, had an efficient corps and was generally about to see that peace and harmony was maintained, and indeed it was a remarkable spectacle to see so many rough men, who would be likely in such conviviality to become troublesome, sitting together without a murmur or dispute. Americans and English, Irish and Germans, they all hobnobbed and seemed on a friendly footing, as though the common cause had established a sense of closer brotherhood.

There was a platform on the grounds where the speaking was done through the afternoon and from it about half-past two o'clock till nightfall a large concourse were addressed by John Swinton, Louis Post, Mr. Appleton, of Rhode Island; Robert Blissert, and Messrs. Maguire, King, Hansen and others.

With evening came a still larger throng and the grounds were fairly packed. There were booths scattered over them, all kinds of amusements afoot and by fits and starts pyrotechnics sent their polychromatic glare over the place. On the dancing platform the fun was fast and furious. It was crowded with a revolving, capering, merry multitude, among whom decorum was maintained by Floor Managers Howe, Caville, Cleary, Corry and Adams.

Altogether the summernight's festival was a big affair of its kind and a jolly one, as most of the participants can well attest.

EDELMAN RENEWS CHARGE AGAINST HARRIMAN MILLS

Hosiery Union Representative Tells Johnson Tennessee Plant Operates in Defiance of Recovery Act Labor Section.

Washington.—John W. Edelman, representing the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the striking hosiery workers of the Harriman Hosiery Mills at Harriman, Tenn., in a telegram to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, made another demand for immediate action against the company, which it was claimed is operating in defiance of Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Referring to General Johnson's recent message that the Blue Eagle should be removed a second time from the Harriman concern unless 50 strikers were immediately employed and collective bargaining assured, Mr. Edelman bluntly said in his telegram that George A. Lynch, NRA executive officer, "has had other instructions."

Reopening Case Opposed

Mr. Edelman also asserted that Major George L. Berry, division administrator, and also president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America, who opposed the notorious antilabor agreement with the Harriman outfit signed by A. R. Glancy, another administrator, had informed him that Mr. Lynch did not wish to reopen the case.

Mr. Edelman's telegram to General Johnson said:

"Newspapers report you as having ordered NRA officials to revise Glancy's pact with Harriman Hosiery Mills. Dr. Peck, chairman Labor Advisory Board, informs me his understanding of your conversation with him was stated thoroughly in newspaper report quoted here.

Company Is Defiant

"Now Peck tells me Col. Lynch states he has had other instructions from you Major Berry tells me Col. Lynch does not wish to go into the case at all.

"Meanwhile, Harriman Mills continues to sell hosiery, much of it to relief agencies using Federal funds, while operating in defiance Federal statute relating to collective bargaining with labor.

Strikers Are Kicked Around

"The Harriman strikers have, as you know, been kicked around for more than nine months now. It's not funny to kick them some more in view of your admission that Deputy Administrator Glancy broke promises you made to strikers regarding reinstatements.

"What is going to happen? I'm asking your office to wire this to you and am simultaneously releasing message to press. Forced to do this by Glancy's instructions to me to find out about his arrangements with Harriman Co. from newspapers."

MORRISON WILL MAKE LABOR DAY ADDRESS IN FLINT, MICH.

Washington.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver a Labor Day address in Flint, Mich., on Monday, September 3, according to an announcement at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. here.

He will speak under the auspices of the Flint Federation of Labor.

UNION RECOGNITION WON BY AFL RUBBER WORKERS

Massillon, Ohio.—The American Federation of Labor union employes of the Hankin Rubber Company here won their strike for recognition of the union, a 20 per cent wage increase, seniority agreements and a number of other demands, Coleman Claherty, organizer of the A. F. of L., announced.

Pickets Jailed By Judge In Bread Buyers' Strike

New York.—Angered by the activities of pickets in connection with a consumers' strike against four bakeries in the Bronx for alleged price boosting, Magistrate Morrisania sentenced four men to jail for one day for disorderly conduct. The strike started two weeks ago and since then 26 persons have been arrested and 16 convicted.

Larger Buying Power for Employed Labor Urged by AFL to Relieve Unemployment

Employers Compel Workers to Increase Output with Labor-Displacing Machines, But Refuse to Raise Wages Proportionately — Government Control of Production Is Possible.

The conspiracy of American employers to screw increased production out of the workers by labor-displacing machinery without increasing wages, and consequently buying power, in proportion to increased output is largely responsible for over ten million able-bodied adults being sentenced to long terms in the unemployed army, according to the Monthly Survey of Business, published by the American Federation of Labor.

The survey also expressed the view that unless those who own and control industry manifest a sincere determination to alleviate unemployment the Government may be compelled to assume control of the instrumentalities of production.

In considering the question, "How Can the Unemployed Be Put Back to Work?" the survey presented the following "key fact" in our present industrial problem:

Labor's Producing Power Increases

"Workers' producing power has continued to increase in depression as it did before 1919. Measuring the worker's producing power by the amount one man can produce in one hour, we find that in the years from 1923 to 1929, his producing power increased by about 4 per cent per year.

"During depression, the effort to save labor cost by improved machinery and methods has been even greater. From 1929 to 1934, the rate of increase was slightly more than 4 per cent per year, for in 1934, the average factory worker produces 22.3 per cent more per hour than he did in 1929. Thus, for every 10 pounds, cases or barrels of product he turned out in 1929, he produced 12¼ in 1934 in the same number of hours.

"This 4 per cent increase in producing power, which goes on steadily year by year, means just one thing: The buying power of one hour's work must increase at the same rate as its producing power, that is, 4 per cent each year. Otherwise we cannot sell the products we create or keep the wheels of industry moving. These figures apply to manufacturing industry, but the increase in producing power in other industries has been so similar that they may be considered typical of industry as a whole.

Workers' Buying Power Held Down

"At present we are living through the results of a long period when balance was not kept between producing and consuming power. For years before the depression, workers' buying power fell far behind their power to produce. We see the consequences on every side: farmers ploughing cotton under and reducing crops because industrial wages fell so low, proportionately, that farm prices could not be kept up; industry running at half capacity or less because people cannot buy enough to keep mines, mills and railroads busy.

Employers Keep Millions in Poverty

"Meanwhile, men out of work walk the streets when they should be creating wealth and buying goods, and millions live in poverty when there could be enough for all to live in comfort. We have attempted to restore the balance by stopping production and reducing the living standards of all.

"Through all of this experience, one lesson stands out clearly: Our present effort to control industry cannot succeed unless we make the constant increase of workers' income a foundation stone in all our planning."

Social Control of Production Visioned

The survey concludes that neither business men nor the Government have fade this increase in labor's buying power the major object in the recovery program, and declares that "the present situation is a challenge to the administration to give us a plan by which industry, labor and the Government may cooperate to restore business," adding:

"When private business is not able to resume its functions, then society is forced to take over the means of production.

"It is essential to get the unemployed back to work producing wealth."

Puerto Rican Labor Gives Roosevelt Good Will Message for U. S. Workers

The friendly feeling for the working men and women of Puerto Rico for the workers in the United States was feelingly expressed in the letter of welcome extended by the Free Federation of Workingmen of Puerto Rico to President Roosevelt on the occasion of his recent visit to that island.

The letter, presented personally to the President by officials of the Free Federation, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The Free Federation of the Workingmen of Puerto Rico, a State branch of the American Federation of Labor, in existence for over 30 years, heartily welcomes you to our island.

"We strongly hope that your short stay among us will be most pleasant to you; that you will enjoy all the blessings with which nature has favored us, and that your visit will be a source of inspiration to both the continental American people and the insular American people.

"We also hope that the plans of rehabilitation of your Administration for our island, cherished for so many years by our organization, will be effective and will prove a success for the working men of Puerto Rico, whom we represent, and for all the inhabitants in general.

"Please accept our greetings and best wishes for a safe trip back to our nation, and let us request you to carry to the American workers and to all our continental American fellow citizens the message of our good will."

The message was signed by Rafael Alonso Torres, secretary, and F. Paz Granela, acting president, of the Free Federation.

JOBS FOR HANDICAPPED AND DISABLED ARE URGED

NRA Board Says Pensions Are Only Alternative to Employment of Less Efficient Workers

Pensions "at an enormous cost to the public" are the only alternative to the employment of handicapped persons, now idle, by those who own and control industry, according to the report of the special commission appointed by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, to study the effects of codes on the employment of the physically or mentally handicapped. The report was signed by Oscar M. Sullivan, Frederic Woodward and Stanley P. Davis, who is secretary of the Charity Organization Society of New York.

In face of the fact that the handicapped have hitherto largely been refused employment by industrialists, the board urged the "voluntary" adoption by the same employers responsible for the handicapped jobless of a "right-minded and socially-desirable" attitude which would make possible regular employment of sub-standard workers "not less than 50 per cent efficient." Its findings were based on field studies in 14 representative cities.

The board recommended that the National Recovery Administration direct the attention of those who administer all coded industries to the following provisions as socially desirable for their codes:

"Every employer should, whenever the nature of disability or the individual personality does not negative such a step, rehire in suitable employment persons who have received permanent injuries in their employ.

"Employers should in the ordinary course of expansion call back, on an equal basis with others, handicapped workers who have been in their employ within the last four years.

"Employers should endeavor to have a suitable proportion of handicapped workers, whether sub-standard or fully efficient, in the ranks of their employes in order to make certain of a fair distribution of opportunity to work. This proportion in all probability would be as large as 2 per cent and might even be close to 5 per cent."

ALABAMA CITIES ACCEPT TVA MUNICIPAL POWER

Private Plants Will Be Purchased, Rates Cut, and Use of Electricity Extended by Low-Priced Appliances.

The decision of Decatur and Russelville, two North Alabama municipalities, to accept the plan advanced by the Tennessee Valley Authority to provide cheaper power immediately through the purchase of existing private distribution systems raised to 13 the number of cities which are cooperating with the TVA's broad proposal to extend the general use of electricity to every community within its area.

The TVA will purchase existing systems from the Alabama Power Company and immediately begin retailing power at regular TVA rates plus 10 per cent.

Under the plan announced by David E. Lilienthal, TVA director in charge of power, the TVA offered to purchase from the Alabama Power Company, existing distribution systems, improve them and sell them to municipalities, to be paid for out of profits from the sale of power.

Rates would be 10 per cent higher than the regular TVA rates, the additional profits to be used in amortizing the debt incurred in the purchase. TVA experts estimated the municipalities would liquidate the debts on such systems in 10 years.

Earnings of the distribution plants during the brief period of TVA operation would also be subtracted from the selling price to the municipalities at the time of the transfer of title.

In conjunction with the sale of the systems to the municipalities, the Electric Farm and Home Authority would engage in an intensive sales campaign for electrical appliances at the rates available under the EHFA long-term financing plan.

Lilienthal, in announcing the program, said the new proposal "permits almost immediate consummation of the wishes of the people of North Alabama as expressed in various elections, and puts into effect greatly reduced rates almost immediately."

Decatur, largest of the 13 municipalities included in the proposal, has a population of 16,000. Others range down to a few hundred.

GREEN WILL MAKE LABOR DAY SPEECH IN WICHITA

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver a Labor Day address at Wichita, Kans., on Monday, September 3, it was announced at the A. F. of L. headquarters here.

He will speak under the auspices of the Wichita Trades and Labor Assembly.

HARRIMAN'S BLUE EAGLE THREATENED BY JOHNSON

Withdrawal Will Be Forced Unless Compliance With Recovery Administrator's Terms

Washington.—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, ordered revocation of the Harriman Hosiery Mills' Blue Eagle for the second time in case the firm had not agreed to collective bargaining and the immediate employment of 50 strikers in the pact put over by A. R. Glanscy, NRA field compliance administrator, which was rejected by the strikers and vigorously attacked by both William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary of Labor Francis Perkins, and the Labor Advisory Board to the Recovery Administration.

General Johnson sent the order from Agua Caliente, Mexico's famous resort city, to Col. G. A. Lynch, his administrative aide here. According to the Associated Press, which obtained a copy of the telegram at San Diego, Calif., it read as follows:

"When I left Washington I instructed that the Harriman Hosiery Co. should take 50 strikers back immediately and agree to collective bargaining as a condition to restoration of their Blue Eagle. If they have not so agreed, take their Blue Eagle back.."

General Johnson also "cracked down" on the firm of L. Greif & Brother of Baltimore, whose Blue Eagle insignia, ordered removed by the NRA, had been temporarily protected by a restraining order, issued by Federal Judge Coleman giving the firm the right to use the insignia until the injunction case was argued in September. On this General Johnson said in his telegram:

"If Greif of Baltimore (Greif Clothing Co.) does not comply with our instructions, take their Eagle and I will tell the public why."

G. S. LEVI, RAILWAY CLERKS OFFICIAL, DIES

Cincinnati, Ohio.—George S. Levi, grand secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, died at his home here July 27 after a long illness. He was 50 years of age.

Mr. Levi was born in Cynthinia, Ky., April 3, 1884. He began his railroad career as a clerk for the Baltimore & Ohio in Cincinnati in 1907. He left the railroad service in 1918 to become chief clerk in the office of the secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood. In November, 1918, he was appointed grand secretary-treasurer to fill the unexpired term of Charles M. Owens, and was reelected four times by the convention.

He was especially interested in the beneficial features of trade unions and took a prominent part in the establishment of the Brotherhood's death benefit system, which he administered. He also was a prime mover in the erection of the Brotherhood's headquarters building in Cincinnati, and was one of the founders of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank, serving as president and member of the board of directors of that institution.

Active in labor politics, he was an ardent supported of La Follette and Wheeler in 1924 and was a member of the National Labor Committee in the Roosevelt campaign in 1932.

He joined the Clerks' Brotherhood in 1913 as a member of Loyalty Lodge No. 1, Cincinnati, which he represented as chairman, protective committee, vice president and president.

Mr. Levi was widely known and highly esteemed in the Clerks' organization and the labor movement generally.

He is survived by his widow, Florence Levi, and a daughter, Mrs. William Grabo, both of Cincinnati.

Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the United States, represented the American Federation of Labor at the funeral, which was held at Cincinnati on July 30.

RED EDITORS ARRESTED

Minneapolis, Minn.—James P. Cannon, editor of the Militant, a New York City Communist publication, and Max Schachtman, editor of the New International, another Communist publication, were placed under arrest here by Chief of Police Michael Johannes.

The police, Mr. Johannes said, seized papers in the editors' possession which showed a connection between Communists and the Minneapolis strike and purporting to reveal that with the collapse of the San Francisco general strike, Communists turned their attention here to "put things over big in Minneapolis."

COMMUNIST JAILED

San Francisco, Calif.—On recommendation of Federal immigration officials, three suspected Communists arrested during the general strike here were ordered held for further investigation when they appeared before municipal judges.

Orlin D. Mosier, 37-year-old soapbox orator, was arrested at Walnut Creek, near Oakland, for preaching communism and sentenced to serve 60 days in the county jail.

Chicago Labor Federation Asks Drastic Ban on American Loans To Hitler's Nazi Dictatorship

William Green, President of American Federation of Labor, Submits Resolution to Roosevelt — Declaration Says Organized Labor Holds Giving Financial Aid to Hitler Is An Attempt to Preserve His Despicable Fascist Rule and Extend It to Other Countries.

Washington.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, presented to President Roosevelt the resolution adopted by the Chicago Federation of Labor declaring that Hitler's Nazi Government is the enemy of organized labor, and demanding that the Government of the United States use all its influence to prevent American credits being extended to the notorious German Fascist regime.

The resolution which was given to the President by request of the Chicago Labor Federation follows:

WHEREAS, Abundant evidence now shows that Fascist dictatorship, such as the Nazi Hitler Government of Germany, is the arch enemy of organized labor, that it destroys every vestige of democracy, abolishes freedom of speech, press and assembly; ruthlessly stamps out all organizations protecting the interests of labor and substitutes hostile compulsory "slave-driving" organizations, even worse than the most infamous company union; and

Labor's Living Standards Reduced

WHEREAS, It is now established that Fascism in Nazi Germany, Italy and elsewhere has cruelly reduced the workers' standards of living, has enormously increased Government deficits and debts, while its program for coping with the depression and unemployment has only added to the people's misery; and

Jews and Labor Persecuted

WHEREAS, It is now more than ever apparent that Hitler's Nazis stand in the interests of a rich and privileged minority and against the masses, and, moreover, that their inhuman persecution of the Jews, their savage destruction of all liberal and labor organizations and their brutal executions and imprisonments establish a rule by arbitrary ignorance and brutal force, matched only by the primitive barbarity of the dark ages; and

American Loans Sought

WHEREAS, Now when Hitler's Nazi Germany is brought to the brink of political and financial ruin by these arbitrary and futile policies, they seek to obtain American credits and loans to Germany to bolster up and perpetuate this reactionary dictatorship; and

WHEREAS, Such credits and loans might not only prolong the existence of this hateful dictatorship, but might actually aid in the establishment of such a dictatorship in this country, where Hitler's representatives are already seeking to create Fascist sentiment; and

German Labor Asks Ban on Credits

WHEREAS, German labor and the persecuted leaders of union organization in Germany are urgently appealing to the organized labor movement throughout the world and to the progressive forces everywhere to do all in their power to prevent the extension of loans, credits and any kind of economic aid to the Nazi Government in Germany; and

A. F. of L. Boycotts Fascist Regime

WHEREAS, The American labor movement, through the American Federation of Labor, at its last convention, expressed its deep sympathy with the oppressed labor movement and people of Germany, and, moreover, called for boycott against Fascist regimes; now, therefore, in continuation of this necessary policy, be it

Government Asked to Block Loans

RESOLVED, By the Chicago Federation of Labor, that we vigorously protest against and condemn any attempt to extend aid to the Nazi Government, directly or indirectly, by the extension of American credits or loans; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we respectfully request the United States Government to use its authority and influence to prevent the extension of any American loans and credits to the Nazi Government; and be it further

RESOLVED, That any attempt to extend financial aid to the Nazi Government can only be regarded by organized labor as an attempt to preserve this despicable form of Fascist dictatorship and aid its extension to other countries of the world, including the United States; and be it further

Unions Urged to Protest

RESOLVED, That we urgently call upon all trade union and other labor organizations, as well as upon all bodies of the American people friendly to labor and progressive policies and opposed to Fascism, to raise their voices in protest against any loans or credits to the Hitler regime, so that an aroused public sentiment may prevent any financial assistance that would strengthen Hitlerism and postpone emancipation of the German people; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution shall be sent to the President of the American Federation of Labor and that he be requested to send a copy to the President of the United States and that he send copies to all affiliated labor bodies and international unions, requesting that they give this resolution publicity and that each of them send a communication to the President of the United States urging compliance with this resolution.

Respectfully submitted:
CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR,
(Signed) John Fitzpatrick,
President;
E. M. Nockels,
Secretary.